NOTE X.

ON THE AFRICAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS PSYCHOPSIS NEWM. (OSMYLIDAE)

BY

H. W. VAN DER WEELE Ph. D.

(With 2 figures).

This remarkable genus, only recorded from Australia and the Old World, was represented by one species in central Africa, *Psychopsis zebra* Brauer, Ann. Hofmuseum Wien, IV, p. 102 (1889). I had not seen this species before this year, when I purchased, from the London naturalist W. F. H. Rosenberg, a large series of it from Angola, Longa and Luacinga River, November 1899, collected by Penrice. By the yellow colour of the body and the yellowish wings with pale reddish transverse lines on the forewings, it is very easily to be distinguished from an other new species from the Zambesi River, that I purchased for about three years from the same naturalist. It has the body black, the wings somewhat smaller than *zebra*, but of the same general form, only the hindwings are narrower. The membrane is greyish, and in the forewings there are many small grey blotches, so that they are greyish clouded and spotted. I give here the full description of the new species:

Psychopsis nebulosa, n. sp.

Body black. Antennae greyish brown, nearly as long as the abdomen without the appendices. Head black, the labrum yellowish. Prothorax above with a yellow spot on each side. Thorax with short grey hairs. Legs blackish brown, the hind femora, tips of tibiae and tarsi yellowish. Abdomen black, with grey pilosity; the appendices brown or yellow, with brown villosity.

Forewings with the nervature pale yellow, spotted with dark grey. The costalveins all furcated and connected by transverse veinlets, so that the costal aera consists of a row of small anterior and a row of larger posterior cells. In *Ps. zebra* the anterior row is the larger one. The black point at the junction of subcosta and radius, so characteristic for *zebra*, wants; in the posterior wings, however, the end of the radius is somewhat darker.

There are in the forewings about 5 larger grey spots along the radius, the other larger ones are arranged in 3 transverse lines on the disk of the wing, and there are also many small spots on the border, especially on the external one. Hindwings unspotted, only with the apex and hindborder spotted with grey. Nervature yellow, the tip of the subcosta excepted which is brown. One row of transverse nervules on the disk, forming a somewhat curved line from the tip of the radius to that of the cubiti.

The app. sup. (Fig. 2) are relatively longer than in *P. zebra* (Fig. 1), more slender, with the apex curved upwards and directed inwards, so that they are cruised in the dried insect; in *zebra* they are straight and furnished with a round tubercle quite like in Sialidae (*Chauliodes*). In chitin prepara-

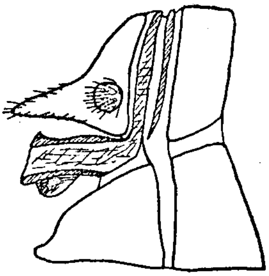

Fig. 1. *Psychopsis zebra* Brauer, ♂. Tip of the abdomen from the side.

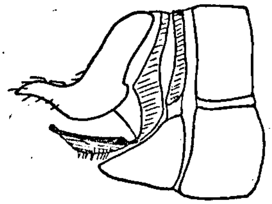

Fig. 2. *Psychopsis nebulosa* v. d. Weele, ♂. Tip of the abdomen from the side.

tions the penis is visible as a very complicated organ and the genital valve(?), which I have indicated in the two figures between the app. sup. and the last sternit, is also very complicated and very different in the two species. The last sternit is like the app. sup. very well visible in the dried insect and much larger in *zebra* with the tip curved a little upwards, when seen sideways. Seen from the underside it is a triangle with an elongated tip in *zebra*, in *nebulosa* it is quadrangular with the hindborder straight.

Body 11—13. Forewing 15—20. Hindw. 12—16. Ant. 5—6.
Abd. 6—8. Gr. br. $8^1/_2$—11. Gr. br. 6—8.
App. ♂ 2.

A couple from the Zambesi in my collection; a smaller male from South-Africa in the collection of Prof. Mabille in Paris, and in the British Museum I saw a specimen from Mashonaland.

Leyden Museum, November 1906.